**The circularity gap of nations: A multiregional analysis of waste generation, recovery, and stock depletion in 2011**

Glenn A. Aguilar-Hernandez, Carlos Pablo Sigüenza-Sanchez, Franco Donati, Stefano Merciai, Jannick Schmidt, João F.D. Rodrigues, Arnold Tukker

***Supplementary Material***

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# Procedure

In this section we explain the procedure to import from EXIOBASE v3.3.15, use ***cgn\_main.py***, obtain ***results.xls*** and ***analysis.xls***, and creating Sankey diagram for the circularity gap calculation.

## Import data

The dataset is stored as tab-delimited text file (txt.file) in the folder ***exio\_mr\_hiot\_v3.3.15\_2011***. In order to obtain EXIOBASE v3.3.15 txt.file, the following steps are implemented:

1. From ‘Data Download’ in EXIOBASE website (<http://www.exiobase.eu/>), download ‘EXIOBASE 3.3.15-HSUT-2011’
2. In ‘EXIOBASE 3.3.15-HSUT-2011’, open Excel file ‘MR\_HSUT\_2011\_v3\_3\_15\_extensions.xlsb’. This file contains spreadsheets with the accounts of: domestic material extraction (‘resource\_act’ and ‘resource\_FD’); waste supply (‘waste\_sup\_act’ and ‘waste\_sup\_FD’); emissions (‘Emiss\_act’ and ‘Emiss\_FD’); waste use (‘waste\_use\_act’); and in-use stock additions (‘stock\_add\_act’ and ‘stock\_add\_FD’). Notice that stock depletion account is located in ‘waste\_sup\_FD’ spreadsheed.
3. Copy each spreadsheet in a separate Excel file. Apply the following steps in each new Excel file:
   1. Delete rows with sector codes leaving only country abbreviation and activity name as headers (usually correspond to rows 3 and 4 of the array).
   2. Save files as txt.file
   3. Re-name files as follow: ‘resource\_act’ = RE\_ACT ; ‘resource\_FD’ = RE\_FD; ‘waste\_sup\_act’ = WS\_ACT; ‘waste\_sup\_FD’ = WS\_FD; ‘Emiss\_act’ = EM\_ACT; ‘Emiss\_FD’ = EM\_FD; ‘waste\_use\_act’ = WU\_ACT; ‘stock\_add\_act’ = SA\_ACT ; ‘stock\_add\_FD’ = SA\_FD; and ‘SD’ for stock depletion
4. For population dataset:
   1. Download data from World Bank Statistics website (<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL>)
   2. Copy dataset in Word Bank to EXIOBASE convertor ( in ***wb\_to\_exio\_conv.xls***)
   3. In ‘coverted\_data’ spreadsheed, copy and save array as txt.file
5. Save all txt.files in folder as ***exio\_mr\_hiot\_v3.3.15\_2011***

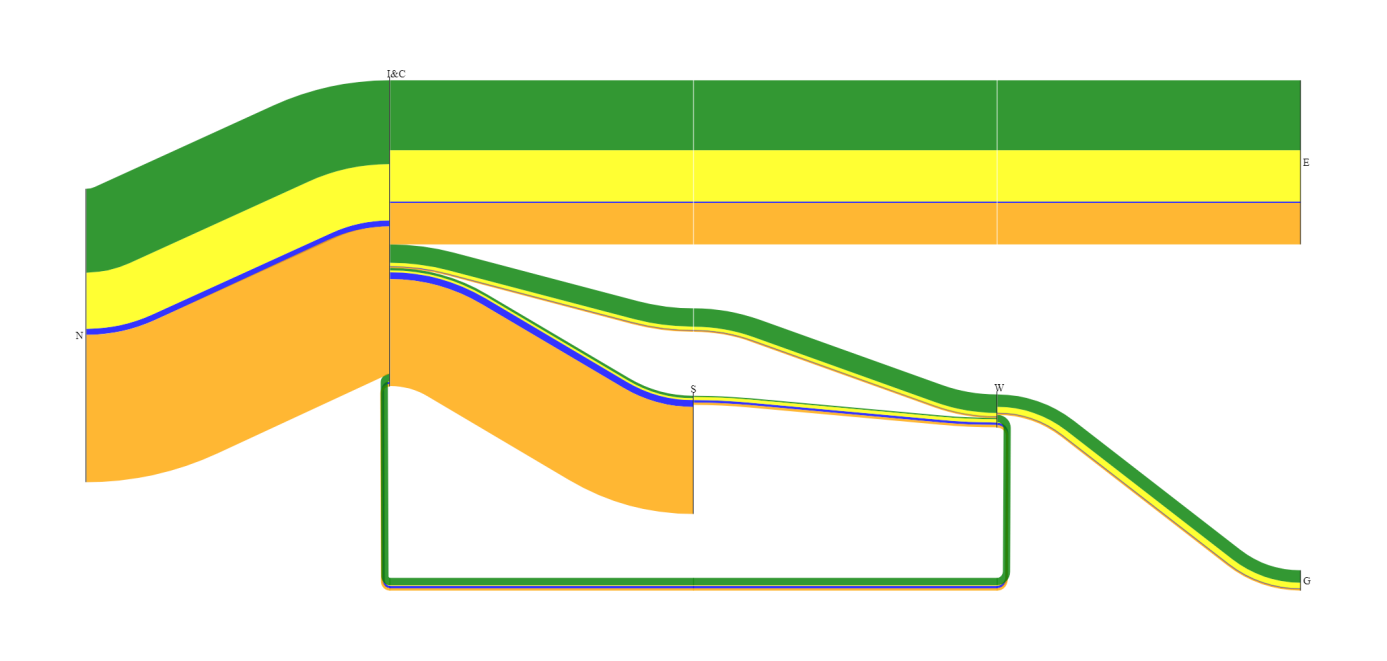
## Use cgn\_main.py, results.xls and analysis.xls

1. Run ***cgn\_main.py*** using Python 3.6.0
2. ***results.xls*** is created by calling function ***save\_res( )***
3. From ***results.xls***, copy arrays from ‘data\_glo’, ‘data\_cou’, ‘data\_reg’ spreadsheets to ***analysis.xls***
4. Figures in ***analysis.xls*** are automatically updated

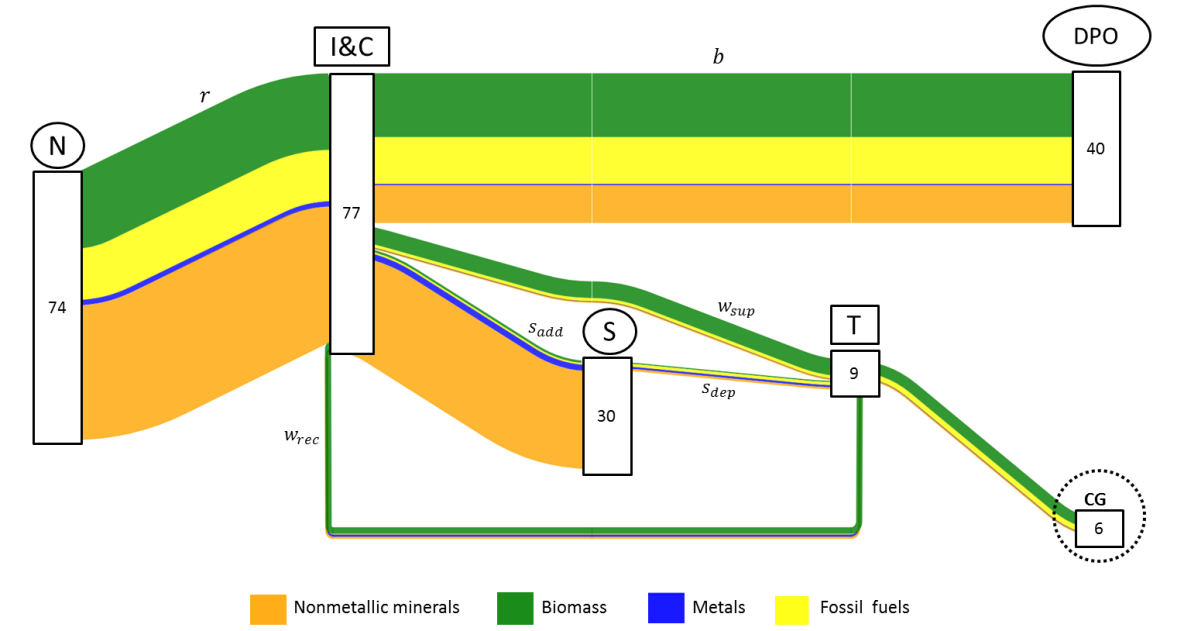
## Build Sankey diagram using cgn\_sankey.py

Sankey diagram is created by using Floweaver software , as follows:

1. Import ‘data\_glo’ in ***results.xls*** as a Pandas Dataframe in Python environment, preferably Jupyter Notebook.
2. Import ***cgn\_sankey.py*** function (function contains only one variable as a Pandas Dataframe, called ‘df’)
3. Run ***cgn\_sankey.py*** function using ‘data\_glo’ as the ‘df’ variable
4. Function returns and saves Sankey diagram for the global material flows, as:



1. Additional feature to the Sankey diagram are aggregated using Microsoft Power Point:



# Comparing material flow data from EXIOBASE v3.3.15

Table 1 shows a comparison between data from EXIOBASE v3.3.15 and other sources of material flow accounts. This allows to verify the reliability of material flow classification used in this study. Regarding the values of domestic resource used extraction, results show that data from EXIOBASE v3.3.15 extensions are similar to those presented in previous studies.

Table 1. Comparison between the values domestic material resource extraction of EXIOBASE v3.3.15 and different sources, per material category

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source | EXIOBASE v3.3.15  (2018; 2018) | Global Material Flows Database UN-IRP (2018) | Haas et al. (2015) |
| Year reference | 2011 | 2011 | 2005 |
| Units | Gigatonnes | Gigatonnes | Gigatonnes |
| Domestic extraction category: | | | |
| * Fossil fuels | 14,1 | 14,0 | 12 |
| * Biomass | 21,0 | 21,2 | 19,7 |
| * Metals | 1,7\* | 7,7\*\* | 1,3\* |
| * Non-metallic minerals | 36,9 | 37,4 | 28,9 |
| Total | 73,5 | 79,9 | 61,9 |

\*Values expressed in terms of metal content

\*\*Values expressed in terms of metal ores

# Literature

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